

A KING ON THE WATER WAGON
F. Cunliffe Owen tells in next Sunday's **SUN** the remarkable effect the King's blow at the Demon Rum will have on voluntary temperance in England.

THE WEATHER FORECAST
Cloudy to-day and to-morrow; continue warm.
Highest temperature yesterday, 66; lowest, 54.
Detailed weather, mail and marine reports on page 1.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

FRENCH SEIZE TOWN IN DRIVE FOR ST. MIHIEL

Occupy Les Eparges After Ten Days Terrific Fighting.

INVADE FRENCH FAIL IN 15 ATTACKS IN WOOD

SUMMARY OF THE WAR NEWS.

Les Eparges, dominating the Woëvre plain and for some days the theatre of desperate fighting, has been taken by the French. The French effort to crumple up the wedge extending to St. Mihiel has developed fierce fighting at several points in this region, with the Germans making repeated counter attacks, but, according to the French official reports, failing to recover any of the lost ground. Fifteen German counter attacks were made and repulsed yesterday in the Mortenau wood, west of Pont-a-Mousson.

The German official statement agrees with the French regarding the fierceness of the fighting in this region, but says that the French have suffered very heavy losses and that their attacks have been entirely unsuccessful. The Germans announce that they have bombarded Rheims again with incendiary shells.

Petrograd advices indicate that the Russians now are in control of nearly all the Carpathian passes and the principal summits of the Beskid range, the railroads and the highways, preparatory to the invasion of Hungary. The Russians do not fear the result in this section, but are looking for a German counter move in the north.

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IMPORTANT TOWN IS TAKEN BY FRENCH

Germans Are Driven From Les Eparges With Big Losses.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
Paris, April 9.—Les Eparges, the position about which much of the extremely severe fighting of the past ten days in the district southeast of Verdun has centered, has been wrested from the invaders.

This town, on the northwest side of the German wedge which extends south to St. Mihiel, dominates the plains of the Woëvre. The Germans evidenced their recognition of its importance to their line in this region by the stubbornness with which they defended it.

The greater part of the German works at this point fell into the hands of the French yesterday when 1,500 meters (about a mile) of trenches were captured and held. These successes left only two small positions still in German hands, but to the defense of these the Germans concentrated their attention.

The enemy was driven from these positions yesterday afternoon and the capture of Les Eparges was made complete. The French troops took 150 prisoners in the final encounter.

The necessity of the struggle between the Meuse and the Moselle rivers is indicated by the communique issued to-day which, telling of the falling of the German wedge northwest of Elzey, on the eastern side of the wedge, says the Germans made no less than fifteen attacks today in an effort to recover the ground they had lost.

Similar evidence is given in the afternoon communique which says that at Les Eparges the captured trenches were held with dead.

TALK OF PEACE IS HEARD AGAIN AT WASHINGTON

Suggestion of Terms Acceptable to Germany Regarded as a Feeler, and Also as Move to Blame Allies if War Is Continued.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Efforts to start a fresh discussion of peace in Europe were made conspicuous here to-day by publication of reports that the terms which Germany is prepared to consider as a basis of ending the war have been communicated to the United States Government.

There is no evidence that such is the case, but there is abundant indication that there is a strong desire in certain quarters that the possibilities of peace shall be agitated anew. This desire, it is said, springs more from a wish to fix a responsibility for the continuation of the war on the side of the allied Governments than from any expectation that the time has come for achieving any definite results in the direction of peace.

In German quarters the discussion of peace seems to be more welcome at present than elsewhere. Publicly the statement is made on behalf of Germany that the war will end only when the Allies see that it is impossible to defeat or crush Germany. Privately it is added that this realization on the part of the Allies is near at hand and that the fighting may be expected to end within the next few months.

War Follows Normal Course.

Elsewhere, in circles where there has been some experience in the observation of wars and peace, the recurrence of peace talk at this time is pointed to as a sign that the war is following a perfectly normal and usual course in every respect. It is pointed out that finance is, after all, a big issue with all the belligerent Powers and that their chief problem is to raise the money with which to carry on their military and naval operations.

Talking of peace, it is declared, is the simplest and easiest method by which to revive confidence and thus help the sale of war securities. In this connection one is reminded that, despite the President's views on the question of war loans, both German and French war bonds and notes may be purchased in the United States and that the more the American public is led to believe that peace is near at hand the larger will be the demand for European war securities in this country.

Embassies Still Watchful.

At the German, Austrian, French and British embassies here suggestions that their countries were ready to seek peace are emphatically repudiated. The statements made at the outset of the war by the several belligerents with respect to the great objective of the war, the end of the world and the end of the world, are reiterated, but nevertheless it is no secret that all the Powers are prepared to see hostilities come to an end with a situation before the war could end, and are ready to furnish public opinion regarding the subject of peace.

Rockefeller Aids Turns Over Plant to 2,400 Employees

Boy His Auto Hits

Helps Child Into Car—Takes Him to Doctor—Not Badly Hurt.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., April 9.—A limousine, containing John D. Rockefeller, members of his family and two nurses, knocked down and injured twelve-year-old George Edgar of North Tarrytown, on Bedford road, near an entrance to the Rockefeller estate this afternoon.

The boy was bruised and his lip was cut, but his injuries are not considered serious.

The child was playing in the road with a companion when Mr. Rockefeller's car rolled through the gate.

"Look out for it," cried the playmate, but young Edgar, with head down, continued to run until he was almost in the path of the car. The fender struck him and knocked him to the ground.

Mr. Rockefeller alighted and helped the nurses lift the stunned boy into the automobile.

"The car had just started for a run to West Point when the accident occurred. The child was playing in the road with a companion when Mr. Rockefeller's car rolled through the gate."

viewed with large reservations, but are still regarded as interesting. These terms are described as follows:

No extension of territory for any of the belligerents.

German evacuation of Belgium without payment of any indemnity.

Payment by Germany to Belgium of a reasonable sum for the Congo Free State.

A general international agreement establishing the freedom of the seas in time of war.

Immunity of commerce from attack.

No Definite Action Yet.

Through an infinite variety of sources the Administration is in a position to keep itself fully informed of all developments and it is satisfied that there is nothing to be done of a definite character. The Administration has good reason to be satisfied on this point.

It is realized, however, that before there must be a certain amount of talk. Consequently, intimations which have reached official quarters here as to the possibility of a peace proposal are merely regarded as the first steps toward a discussion which may or may not advance the situation to a state in which something of a definite character can be done.

It has been often pointed out that the several belligerents have already promised their peoples so much from the war that it is not the result of complete defeat yet gives them little or nothing to show for the fearful sacrifices made. This phase of the situation is readily regarded as one of the most serious obstacles in the way of definite moves toward peace at this time.

Latest Move a Feeler.

Just how far the belligerent Governments are willing to go in encouraging the talk of peace started here will be known in a few days, it is believed, by watching the newspapers in the belligerent countries. All are under the strictest censorship and can print practically nothing beyond what the Governments desire. Should the discussion which has been started here be seriously taken up by the European press it will be accepted here as proof that the belligerent Powers desire to have peace.

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BERLIN INSISTS U. S. YIELDS TO BRITISH ORDER

Sharp German Note Charges We Accept Food Bar, but Ship Arms.

PRESIDENT'S ACTION IN MEXICO IS CITED

WASHINGTON, April 9.—A sharp note just received from the German Government complains that the United States has virtually submitted to the British order in council, which prohibits commerce, including that of this country, from reaching the Teutonic allies.

Berlin complains that the Allies are receiving arms and ammunition from the United States and that this Government, while insisting on its legal right to ship arms to belligerents, does not with equal energy pursue its right to ship foodstuffs and non-contraband articles to the civilian population of Germany.

The note urges that the spirit of neutrality should be observed and cites President Wilson's address to Congress on Mexican affairs in August, 1912.

This Government's reply probably will deny vigorously that the United States has acquiesced in any way to the order in council and probably will refer to the last note sent to Great Britain, which argued at length its opposition to the viewpoint of the Allies on the blockade question.

GERMAN TRADE MOVE.

U. S. to Aid Importers in Getting Goods Bought Before March 1.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Following the note of protest to Great Britain against the British order in council, in which the United States does not recognize the validity of interference with American importation of goods of German origin, the State Department has undertaken an unofficial way to aid American importers of German goods.

A letter is being sent out from the Department, announcing that the Office of Foreign Trade Advisers is prepared to act virtually as the agent of American firms in getting from the British authorities permission to purchase goods for use in this country.

This offer, however, applies at present only to goods purchased in Germany and paid for by the American importer before March 1, the date on which the Allies blockade of trade with Germany is held by the British Government to have gone into effect.

The office of Foreign Trade Advisers is informing all firms and individuals who make inquiry that it will present to the British Embassy such evidence as American firms can furnish to show that the goods are for use in this country.

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NEW BOND TAX G.O.P. REVENUE GRAB, ROESSAY

Scheme to Give Party Clean Slate in 1916 Is Charge.

BONDHOLDERS WILL WAGE BITTER FIGHT

ALBANY, April 9.—Those who oppose the Talmage bill putting an annual tax of two mills on secured debts as well as a registration tax of five mills are no better pleased with the bill introduced yesterday by Senator Ogden L. Mills of New York. They say that if anything it is worse, even though it differentiates between bonds to run for less than five years and those to run more than five years.

The Mills bill, while it reduces the registration tax somewhat, really increases the tax to be paid on long term bonds. Under its provision bonds due in less than five years pay a registration tax of two-tenths of a mill for every year or fraction of a year the bond has to run. Bonds with more than five years to run pay one-half of 1 per cent. of their face value.

It is generally considered that the Mills bill is another effort of the Republicans to get more indirect revenues so that they can clear up the appropriation bills and have the way for a clean slate in the Legislature in 1916, without direct tax in a year when a Republican State ticket and a Republican candidate for President must appear before the people.

Strong Protest Expected.

Owners of secured debts which come within the provisions of the Mills bill are expected to come to Albany in droves to protest against the passage of this measure. It is asserted by those familiar with the financial situation in the State that the revenues will be decreased rather than increased if the law is passed, because it will tend to drive such securities out of the State.

Attention is called to the fact that before the Legislature during the Dix administration passed the law exempting secured debts from further taxation upon payment of the registration tax of one-half of 1 per cent. many people were able to evade the annual tax on these securities under the other tax laws and many people took the securities out of the State so as to avoid taxation. The same thing will happen if the new law is passed.

The State has been receiving about \$1,000,000 a year from the registration tax on bonds, and it is pointed out that the passage of this registration tax law really obligated the State to exempt the secured debts from further taxation.

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HOW STOCKS HAVE SHOT UPWARD

Following is the list of twenty-five leading industrials and twenty-five leading railroad stocks with prices as of yesterday's high, compared with those of the low of this year and the net change in yesterday's prices from the prices of July 30, 1914, the day before the Stock Exchange was closed:—

INDUSTRIAL STOCKS.			RAILROAD STOCKS.		
Stock.	Low 1914 to date price, July 30, 1914.	High 1915 to date price, April 9, 1915.	Stock.	Low 1914 to date price, July 30, 1914.	High 1915 to date price, April 9, 1915.
Amal. Cop.	67	305 1/2	Atchafalpa	101 1/2	125 1/2
Am. Beet Sug.	40 1/2	233 1/2	B. & O.	74 1/2	83 1/2
Am. Can.	35 1/2	25	B. R.	101 1/2	125 1/2
Am. Car Found.	40 1/2	46 1/2	Can. Pac.	101 1/2	125 1/2
Am. Loco.	32 1/2	19 1/2	C. & O.	46 1/2	46 1/2
Am. Smelt.	30 1/2	86 1/2	C. M. & St. P.	92 1/2	83 1/2
Am. Sugar	108 1/2	91 1/2	C. R. I. & P.	35 1/2	14 1/2
Am. Tel. & Tel.	120 1/2	116 1/2	D. & R. G.	4 1/2	4 1/2
Beth. Steel	141 1/2	144 1/2	Erie	28 1/2	19 1/2
B. F. Goodrich	33 1/2	24 1/2	Gen. Elec.	112 1/2	112 1/2
F. W. Woolworth	109 1/2	80 1/2	Inter. Met.	141 1/2	129 1/2
Gen. Elec.	140 1/2	138 1/2	L. & N.	120 1/2	110 1/2
Gen. Motors	141 1/2	144 1/2	M. & K. T.	134 1/2	71 1/2
Int. Harv. Corp.	72 1/2	85 1/2	Mo. Pac.	112 1/2	112 1/2
Mar. Mot.	47 1/2	15 1/2	N. Y. Cent.	73 1/2	81 1/2
Mex. Pet.	73 1/2	51 1/2	New Haven	62 1/2	60 1/2
N. Y. Cent.	73 1/2	81 1/2	Norfolk	100 1/2	98 1/2
Studebaker	68 1/2	35 1/2	Penn.	101 1/2	101 1/2
U. S. Rubber	74 1/2	31 1/2	Reading	101 1/2	101 1/2
U. S. Steel	57 1/2	38 1/2	Seaboard	16 1/2	11 1/2
West. Union	60 1/2	57 1/2	South. Pac.	90 1/2	81 1/2
Willis-Overland	135 1/2	87 1/2	Union Pac.	129 1/2	118 1/2

U. of P. Trustees Asked to Silence Bull Moose Dons

Pennsylvania Alumni Protest Against Progressive Teachers—Want Taft to Speak.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.—Influences which were recently exerted to prevent the introduction of Progressive or Bull Moose principles into the University of Pennsylvania again made themselves manifest to-day in a report purporting to be the recommendation of the general alumni society of the institution to the board of trustees.

The report was submitted as the work of a committee of alumni, who made an investigation at the university. One feature of the report reflects upon the efforts of certain instructors in the Wharton School to make themselves useful to the public, both in their actions and in their writings and public addresses. It is said that the criticisms are aimed particularly at Prof. Scott Nearing, who writes for magazines.

The Wharton School part of the report, in which no names are mentioned, is as follows:

"To the admirable and efficient administration of the University of Pennsylvania, we have, however, one discordant note, namely, the tendency on the part of a certain element in the teaching staff to seek publicity in a discussion of the various complications of the social and economic conditions of the day, and often an imperfect representation of the facts."

"Such public utterances, coming as they do under the name of the University of Pennsylvania, have supported the institution, and particularly the department from which they emanate, to severe and just criticism."

"It is a tendency to carry their impressions into the classroom, to certain institutional examinations into the social conditions surrounding the student, and to the department from which they emanate, to severe and just criticism."

"The report suggests that arrangements be made for a series of lectures by ex-President William H. Taft, ex-Senator Elihu Root, our own ex-Senator P. C. Knox, and others."

BEATS DEATH AT TAG GAME.

James McGuire Dodges Three Trains in Rescuing Boy.

James McGuire, 29, of 1745 Dean street, East New York, yesterday dodged three trains and Atlantic express cars day afternoon, saving a three-year-old boy from death.

McGuire dashed through the crowd, dropped to the tracks and carried the unconscious boy across to the inbound track to avoid a Jamaica express. He saw a locomotive inbound and stepped back in front of the Jamaica train to avoid it. He started to the inbound track again when it had passed, but the crowd saw a motor train coming and shouted.

McGuire had just time to dash in front of the Jamaica train and hug the wall of the excavation while it passed.

In St. Mary's Hospital, where he may be confined as a result of his injuries, McGuire said he was a man of 29 years, son of Samuel P. McGuire, a woman from burning to death a few weeks ago and he saved his eleven-year-old brother, John, from drowning last summer.

GEN. GRANT'S SON LOSES MONTHLY.

Miss Elizabeth Grant, wife of Jesse R. Grant, son of the late Gen. U. S. Grant, will receive \$175 a month from a trust fund created by his mother, the late Mrs. Julia Dent Grant.

PRICES LEAP IN GREAT STOCK BUYING RUSH

Sales of Day 1,283,000 Shares—Frightened Bears Join Bulls.

STEEL UP: TAKES MARKET WITH IT

Whirlwind Trading Convincing Doubters Days Are Ended.

DEMAND OF PUBLIC WORKS NEW WONDER

Traders, Feeling Trend Irresistible, Quickly Change Tactics.

More than a million and a quarter shares of stock were traded in on the Stock Exchange yesterday, the biggest day in four years, with the exception of the panic day of July 30 last, which closed the exchange. This was interpreted throughout Wall Street as the first big announcement to the financial community and the country that the public believes the turn has come in the economic situation of the United States and that a period of reconstruction is ahead.

Bankers, brokers, industrial leaders and railroad heads stood in amazed astonishment yesterday when a great sweep of buying rolled in on the exchange, carrying prices with irresistible strength to points no dreamed of in the dark days of last August, when it seemed as though prices were down never to come back.

Rush Convinces Doubters.

The result of the big day set Wall Street on edge again. Strong financial men who had resisted the upward march in prices up to this point as not warranted by any sufficiently pronounced turn in business conditions thus far, surrendered yesterday to what they considered the dictate of the public that the period of inactivity in business and finance is about to end.

The rushing of the shorts to cover on the Stock Exchange was the inevitable result.

The floor traders were the first to perceive in the early morning that the price of United States Steel stock had begun to turn upward. At the moment was more striking against a stone wall. They switched position almost instantaneously and were only the first to turn. The big news in the short interest had to join in and in the last hour of trading heavy holders on the short side were in full flight, carrying the price of United States Steel stock yesterday to a high of 125, a point never accomplished before in the history of the stock in one day's operations except when Steel was at the peak.

Steel Carries Market With It.

The action of Steel was a sensation. Bethlehem Steel had before been a marvel of short lived frenzied bidding for a stock strictly technical. But United States Steel stock yesterday carried the whole market up with it.

Brokers came down to the exchange yesterday morning with a feeling of uneasiness. If Bethlehem Steel were to continue its climb to the closing half hour of the day before it meant that the whole market would be turned upside down. The upward swing of the last several weeks would be turned into a trust and shaken form in the reality of the bullish turn the market had developed.

But Bethlehem Steel was comparatively quiet. It acted in a fairly orderly fashion. All the frenzied bidding for a stock strictly technical was out of it. It opened at 110, gained moderately for a time between 102 and 114 and about noon settled down around 110.

In the afternoon it almost disappeared from the tape, and a new star of much greater power and significance became the center of attention. Bethlehem Steel started to drop precipitously. As soon as it became evident that the general market was not to be upset by further demonstrations in Bethlehem Steel, the general market began to rally.

Steel Started at 110.

Steel started where it left off at 110 yesterday, at 110. Steady buying, heavy buying, but not spectacular, proportionately great, it was the story of the day. Then the burst of power came in great blocks, 1,000 shares, 2,000, 3,000, 4,000, 5,000, 6,000, 7,000, 8,000, 9,000, 10,000, 11,000, 12,000, 13,000, 14,000, 15,000, 16,000, 17,000, 18,000, 19,000, 20,000, 21,000, 22,000, 23,000, 24,000, 25,000, 26,000, 27,000, 28,000, 29,000, 30,000, 31,000, 32,000, 33,000, 34,000, 35,000, 36,000, 37,000, 38,000, 39,000, 40,000, 41,000, 42,000, 43,000, 44,000, 45,000, 46,000, 47,000, 48,000, 49,000, 50,000, 51,000, 52,000, 53,000, 54,000, 55,000, 56,000, 57,000, 58,000, 59,000, 60,000, 61,000, 62,000, 63,000, 64,000, 65,000, 66,000, 67,000, 68,000, 69,000, 70,000, 71,000, 72,000, 73,000, 74,000, 75,000, 7